

# THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST

## And Victoria Chronicle.

VOL. 21.

VICTORIA, V. I. BRITISH COLUMBIA, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1869.

No. 47.

### THE BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED DAILY BY  
DAVID W. HIGGINS.

TERMS:  
One Year, (in advance) \$14 00  
Six Months, do 8 00  
Three Months, do 5 00  
Fortnightly, do 0 75

### WEEKLY BRITISH COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:  
One Year, (in advance) \$5 00  
Six Months, do 3 00  
Three Months, do 2 00  
One Week, do 0 25

PAVABLE IN ADVANCE.  
OFFICE—Journalist Building, (over) Langley  
streets, adjoining Bank of British Columbia.

### AGENTS.

S. D. Levi, Nainamo, V. I.  
Clute & Jackson, New Westminster  
Barnard's Express, Quesnel, B. C.  
do do Lytton  
do do Vancouver  
do do Port Moody  
do do Port Alberni  
do do Port Townsend  
do do Seattle  
do do Tacoma  
do do Olympia, W. T.  
Hudson & Sons, New York  
P. Alger, 11 Clement Lane, London  
G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London  
L. P. Fisher, San Francisco

Janion, Rhodes & Co

**Crushed Sugar**  
200 Half Barrels. For Sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Candles**  
Taylor's & Price's Celebrated Candles, in 25 lb Boxes.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Soap**  
English Brown, of extra quality, in 55 lb Boxes.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Oatmeal**  
Finest Scotch, in Tins.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Colman's Mustard**  
J. & J. Colman's, Best Quality, in 1/2 lb and 1 lb Tins.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Colman's Starch**  
J. & J. Colman's English Starch.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Oilmen's Stores**  
Jams, Jellies, Sauces, Fancy Biscuits, Pickles, Curries,  
Powders, Anchovies, Arrowroot, Sugar, Tapioca.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Hemp Carpeting**  
A few Bales, just received, and  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Grain and Coal Sacks**  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Manilla Cordage**  
Assorted Sizes.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Glassware**  
Of Superior Quality: Decanters, Carafes, Tumblers,  
Wine Glasses, &c.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**Perfumery**  
A Large Assortment of John Gossnell & Co's Celebrated  
Perfumery—Consisting of Soaps, Essences, Lavender  
Water, also, Brushes and Combs, Cherry Tooth  
Paste, &c.  
For sale by  
JANION, RHODES & CO.

**American Saw Company.**

**EMERSON'S PATENT**  
PERFORATED  
CIRCULAR & LONG SAWS  
REQUIRE NO GUMMING  
FOR DESCRIPTIVE  
PAMPHLET  
ADDRESS  
AMERICAN SAW CO. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERSON'S PATENT  
Movable Tooth and Perforated Circular  
SAWS.

Perforated Mulm, Mill and Cross-Cut Saws,  
with Adjustable Sockets,  
SAW-GUMMERS, SWAGES, CANT DOGS, &c., &c.  
Have established an Office for the Sale of the above  
articles at

No. 606 Front Street, San Francisco.

Descriptive Pamphlets will be forwarded to any  
address giving the address.

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MANUFACTURERS OF  
EMERSON'S PATENT  
Movable Tooth and Perforated Circular  
SAWS.

### Insurance.

#### INSURANCE AGENCY.

MARINE—Pacific Insurance Company, San Francisco.  
FIRE—Imperial Insurance Company, London.  
LIFE—City of Glasgow Assurance Company, Glasgow.  
For Rates of Premium, apply to  
J. ROBERTSON STEWART, Agent.  
Wharf street, Victoria, B. C., 1868. ocl3 d&w ly

### Marine Insurance.

#### THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

of San Francisco.

INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY, CAPITAL  
Stock, \$750,000.

For insuring Merchandise, Treasure, Commissions, Profits  
&c. For information, rates of Premium, &c.,  
Apply to  
LOWE BROTHERS  
Agents, Wharf street

### Phoenix Fire Assurance

#### COMPANY.

LOWBARD STREET and CHURCH CROSS,  
LONDON.

Established 1782.

For insuring every kind of Property  
in all parts of the World from  
Loss or Damage by Fire.

THE PROMPTITUDE AND LIBERALITY WITH WHICH  
its engagements are always met by this Company are  
well known, and the importance of its relations with the  
public may be estimated from the fact that since its estab-  
lishment, it has paid more than Nine Millions Sterling  
in discharge of claims for Losses by Fire.

The security offered to the public by the Phoenix Fire  
Assurance Company is unimpaired, and the large invested  
capital of the Company the whole fortunes of numerous  
merchants, and others in the United Kingdom. An  
annual and short time Insurance is effected upon all kinds  
of property in Vancouver Island and British Columbia  
on the most favorable terms.

Prompt cash payment and full power to settle all losses  
and claims without referring to the Head Office in London.  
Rates and Particulars of Insurance may be had on ap-  
plication to

THOS. C. NUTTALL, Agent,  
Government street  
Opposite Masonic Hall.

### ROYAL INSURANCE

#### COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL.....TEN MILLION DOLLARS  
RESERVE TO MEET LOSSES  
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M. P. CHAIRMAN, PERCY M  
DOVE, Manager.

THIS COMPANY HAS NOW THE LARGEST  
Income for Fire and Life Premiums of any company  
in the world.

The undersigned, Agents for Vancouver Island and  
British Columbia, return their particular thanks to the  
public for the patronage conferred upon them since the opening  
of the agency, and also to the Victoria Fire Company for  
their valuable services.

### The Fire Branch.

Of this agency in 1864, was nearly double that of 1863—  
the risks in Victoria alone amounted to \$1,100,000.  
The business of the

**Life Branch.**  
Has also largely increased since the Directors reduced the  
rate to the English standard.

**SPROAT & CO.**  
Store street.

Agents for Vancouver Island and British Columbia  
JAN 20 1869

Coughs, Colds, Rheumatism, Diarrhoea,  
Dysentery, and Fever.

THE "TIMES" OF INDIA, STATES  
"that the discovery of Dr. J. COLLIS BROWN'S  
CHLORODYNE is a greater blessing to the human race  
than even the discovery of Vaccination." This remedy is  
invaluable in the above diseases, and is indigenous to  
the Tropics. Travellers, and Families, a few doses being  
generally sufficient.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.—The Right  
Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physi-  
cians and J. T. Ravenor, that he had received information  
to the effect that the only remedy of any service  
in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See "Lancet," December  
31, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE.—Extract  
from "Medical Times," January 12, 1865: "It is pre-  
scribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of  
course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not  
supply a want and fill a place."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE is the best  
and most certain remedy in Cholera, Colic, Asthma,  
Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.

From A. Youngman, Esq., late Inspector of Hos-  
pitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy  
in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe  
my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe  
suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

It is necessary to warn the public against spurious  
imitations, which only bear the name, and are  
deficient of the true properties of the only genuine, viz:  
DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S, as was proved before Vice-  
Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood, in the Court of Chancery, in  
case between J. F. Freeman and the Vice-Chancellor  
stated that the story of Freeman being the inventor was  
UNDENIABLY TRUE.

Sold in Bottles, 1s 1/2, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chem-  
ists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.  
Orders to be made payable by London House.

THE BEST REMEDY  
FOR INDIGESTION, &c.

**NORTON'S**  
CAMOMILE PILLS

ARE CONFIDENTLY RECOMMENDED AS A  
simple but certain remedy for Indigestion. They  
act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in  
their operation; safe under any circumstances; and  
thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the  
benefits derived from their use.

Sold in Bottles at 1s 1/2, 2s 9d and 11s each, by Chem-  
ists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the world.  
Orders to be made payable by London House.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCURABLE  
CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY  
KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 50,000 PERSONS ANNU-  
ally fall victims to Pulmonary Disorders, including  
Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, and the Respiratory  
Organs. Prevention is at all times better than cure,  
and, therefore, prepared during the wet and winter  
season, with a supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZEN-  
GES, which possess the virtue of averting as well as  
curing a Cough or Cold; they are good alike for the  
young and the aged.

Prepared and sold in Boxes and Tins of various sizes  
by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Church-  
yard, London. Retail by all Druggists and Patent  
Medicine Vendors in the World. Jy 15 201 1869

### Business Cards.

#### N. V. LANGE,

#### COMMISSION MERCHANT.

PORTLAND, OREGON,  
TAKES THE LIBERTY OF INFORM-  
ing his friends in Victoria and (as he has  
ready to send them such Oregon Produce as they may re-  
quire at the LOWEST PRICES; and will sell upon Com-  
mission all the goods they may send him. Jy 10

### MILLARD & BEEDY

#### IMPORTERS.

Commission Buyers & General Agents.

Particular attention given to selecting and purchasing  
goods for the British Columbia Trade.  
AGENTS for the California and Victoria Packet Line of  
Sailing Vessels.  
Cash Advances made on Consignments.  
Wharf Street, Victoria. Jy 15 1869

### THOS. CAMERON,

#### COACH & WAGON BUILDER,

#### Farriery & Blacksmithing.

HAS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT  
of Harness and Six Mule Team Wagons, of the best  
material, for sale.

CORMORANT STREET.  
Jy 10

### MR DALLY

Desires to inform the Inhabitants of Victoria and its  
vicinity, that he has returned from the Upper  
Country with a Choice Collection of

### New Photographic Views

Mountain Scenery and other highly In-  
teresting Subjects.

CARTES DE VISITE,  
GROUPS,  
And Views taken with the greatest care and in the best  
style of Photographic Art, and warranted to give satis-  
faction.

The Gallery is situated on Fort street,  
VICTORIA, B. C. ocl7 1868

The undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has  
just received per "RIVAL," a Large  
Supply of Assorted

### FRENCH PRESERVES,

Such as  
Green Peas, Green Beans, Mushrooms,  
Truffled Pastry, Truffles, French  
Vinegar, &c.

He has made such arrangements as to receive fresh  
supplies per Steamer Monthly, and offers them for Sale  
by Wholesale or Retail, at Fifty per cent. Cheaper  
than they have hitherto been sold in this Market.

A. CASAMAYOR  
Victoria, B. C., Oct. 30th, 1868. ocl3 1869

### VICTORIA MARKET,

Corner of Johnson & Waddington streets.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FRESH  
MEAT, of the best quality, constantly on hand, at  
prices to suit the times.

Also, a Fine Assortment of  
Sugar-Cured Hams, Breakfast Bacon  
and Smoked Tongues, &c., &c.

Of our own Curing this Season, great care having been  
taken to make them the best in the Market.  
Also, a daily supply of FRESH VEGETABLES.

JOHN MURRAY.  
Victoria, Nov. 24th, 1868. Jy 25

### LD. LOWENBERG.

#### REAL ESTATE AGENT

Government street, near corner of Broughton

WILL PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION  
to selling, purchasing and leasing property; to  
negotiating loans and transacting everything connected  
with Real Estate business.

Many of all different Districts on the Island may be  
seen at his office. Parties desirous of purchasing house  
steads, or making investments, will find on his Bulletin  
Board a large number of notices every street; Far line of  
Gardening Land in every District, some of which affords  
great chance for investment.

Money on bond and mortgage on loan, in amounts to  
the demands.

Conveyances of every description done at reasonable  
rates. Jy 15 1869

### C. F. BARNARD, M. D.

#### Mechanical & Surgical Dentist.

OFFICE:—Douglas street, first house on the right  
South of Fort street.

### ALL BRANCHES OF THE PRO-

fession skillfully executed. Teeth extracted with-  
out pain by the use of Chloroform, Ether, or "Morphine  
Spray."

Charges for the Extraction of Adult Teeth and Child-  
ren's Second Teeth, without "Spray" or Chloroform  
\$1 each. Charge for Filling and other Work, reduced,  
so as to conform somewhat to the ex. of the time.

Plates of Silver, Gold, or Vulcanite neatly, strongly  
and satisfactorily repaired, whether partially broken or  
completely divided in two. Advice gratis.

Victoria, V. I., B. C., Aug. 9th, 1867. Jy 10 1869

W. H. SUTTON.

Notice of Removal.

VICTORIA NURSERY

AND

SEED ESTABLISHMENT.

MITCHELL & JOHNSTON,

PROPRIETORS.

The Seed Business of the Firm is REMOVED to the

OCCIDENTAL BUILDING,

Corner of Government and Fort Streets.

M. & J. would respectfully invite parties about to plant  
to inspect their large stock (5000) of

FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of the most approved varieties of the

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.,

True to name

For health, vigour and growth the Trees are unequalled

Also, a fine lot of English Holly, Hawthorn, Standard &  
Dwarf Roses, and a General Nursery Stock.

THESEED DEPARTMENT is complete with the  
finest varieties of Seeds for the Farm and Garden,  
grown by the firm and imported. Among their fine selection  
of PEAS

MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM, a wrinkled marrow,  
1 foot

MCLEAN'S ADVANCE, a wrinkled marrow  
2 1/2 feet;

and RINGLEADER, a smooth kind, 2 1/2 feet, are  
the best and earliest Peas in Cultivation, are quite  
new and highly recommended.

NURSERY GROUNDS—Head of Fort st.

SEED STORE—

OCCIDENTAL BUILDINGS,  
Government and Fort Streets.

December 18th, 1868. ocl2 1869

NOTICE

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE, I

will only accept COIN for RENTS as well as for  
any other payments to be made to me.

J. D. LOWENBERG

### Wants, Lost, &c.

#### WANTED,

#### A STEADY MAN TO PLOUGH WITH

Horses. Also, one accustomed to dig.  
J. D. PEMBERTON.

WANTED.  
A FIRST-CLASS CIRCULAR SAW-  
yer. Apply to  
JANION, RHODES & CO.,  
Store street.

WANTED.  
A YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL  
housework, and a Man for Garden work and wood-  
cutting. Apply to  
MRS LUSH,  
Park Hotel.

### INFORMATION WANTED

REGARDING THE WHEREABOUTS  
of William Hushaw, who left Glasgow, Scotland,  
in 1862, with the intention of proceeding to British  
Columbia, and who has never since been heard from.  
Any person having intelligence of him will confer a  
favor by communicating with this Office.

California Alta press copy.  
Nainamo, V. I., Dec 2nd, 1868. dc6

### For Sale and To Let.

To Lease,  
ABOUT FIFTY ACRES OF GOOD  
GRAZING LAND in the vicinity of Beacon Hill  
Park.

The Land is partly fenced, and may be had on easy  
terms in allotments to suit the lessee.  
For particulars apply at the office on the Hudson Bay  
Company's Wharf. Jy 25 1869

### Ranch for Sale.

ON SAN JUAN ISLAND, SITUATED  
one mile and a half south of the British Camp. Known  
as the FLASHER RANCH: 60 acres fenced, thirty under  
cultivation; twenty acres in timothy hay; ten ac-  
res, ready for sowing and planting in the spring;  
two large barns, with dwelling and outhouses. Price  
of Farm, with all the agricultural tools, \$400.

Apply immediately on the premises. Jy 15 1869

### TO BE LET.

AN OFFICE IN THE BRICK BUILD-  
ing in Station street, adjoining Bank of British  
Columbia.

Also, the Brick Cottage in Regent's Park, Fort street,  
lately occupied by Ferguson Green, Esq., together with  
4 acres of land. Apply to  
Mr. R. BISHOP, Solicitor,  
Station street; or to  
T. ALLSOP, Land Agent,  
Government street.

### MONEY TO LOAN

AT LOW RATES, ON FIRST CLASS  
security.

HOUSES TO LET.  
TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTIES  
for sale or to let.

T. ALLSOP,  
Agent,  
Government street, near Broughton.

### To be Let.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA AND VAN-  
couver Island Spar, Lumber and Sawmill Com-  
pany (Limited) are prepared to receive Tenants for  
Leasing their Store at Burrard Inlet.

Tenders to be sent in not later than the 10th February  
to the undersigned, at the office of Blackon, Campbell &  
Co., where full particulars can be obtained.  
The highest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.  
J. C. NICHOLSON.  
Victoria, B. C., 26th January, 1869. Jy 27 1869

### FOR SALE,

ONE SMALL BAY MARE, SIX  
years old, equally useful for Saddle and  
Single Harness.

Also—  
One six year old Team Powerful Horses, for quick draught  
or Saddle.

Also—  
Some heavy DRAUGHT HORSES.

Also—  
Some well bred COWS, with Calves, and others to Calve  
shortly.

Jy 20 1869

### FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.

THE BRANCH BILLIARD SALOON

AT VALE.—THE BEST FURNISHED  
House on the Mainland, and doing a fine business.

Terms made easy.

ALSO,  
LIVERY STABLE AND STOCK.

Only reason for disposing—sickness.

W. H. SUTTON.

### Notice of Removal.

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FRUIT TREES,

Consisting of the most approved varieties of the

Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, etc.,

True to name

For health, vigour and growth the Trees are unequalled



TO ADVERTISERS.  
Transit and advertisements must be paid for in advance to the printer.

TO AGENTS.  
Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or the supply of papers will be discontinued. The daily and weekly issues will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will be made to this rule.

ALTHOUGH we have already expressed our opinion on the subject of Investment and Loan Societies, yet as the bill for an Ordinance to encourage their establishment in this Colony will come up for its second reading to-morrow, we think that on a subject of such general importance to all classes of the community, it would be well to set forward some of the advantages which may be attained if the bill is passed into an Ordinance and a society established under its provisions. It would afford to

MECHANICS, ETC.,  
of provident habits a safe mode of investing their money; and to others an inducement to save, an easy method of saving, as well as of accumulating their savings and investing them at a profit;

TO CAPITALISTS  
An opportunity for the investment of their money under competent supervision, and to secure payment of their income within certain intervals;

TO BORROWERS  
A mode of obtaining money at a fair rate of interest, repayable by instalments within a given time, at stated periods, to be arranged by themselves;

TO THE PUBLIC  
The accumulation, investment and re-investment of money, at present lying idle and distributed amongst the community in small sums.

It is worthy of notice that in addition to the advantages afforded to the public already referred to, there is one class of securities in which the funds of societies we are now advocating might be invested with advantage to the Colony. We allude to the securities of the Colony for loans to the Government at a nominally small rate of interest. In the present state of the Colony it may to some people appear an absurdity to advance a proposition of such magnitude, but we cannot see that there is any reason why the operations of such a society should be more limited in extent than those of any Banking establishment, for we are satisfied that there are ample means in the Colony available for the accumulation of the capital necessary for the successful working of one at least of the proposed institutions, and for performing all that we anticipate. In the management of the operations and carrying on of the system, nothing more is required than integrity on the part of the officers, and ordinary care and vigilance. As the Attorney General has already introduced and obtained the passage of the Savings Bank Bill, we take it for granted that the principle herein advocated is admitted; we therefore take it on ourselves to say that although it is his undoubted duty to raise such objections to the proposed Bill as he may think advisable for the protection of the public, yet it is also his duty to find a mode by which any such objections may if possible be obviated.

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—The ceremony of the installation of the W. M. and officers of Victoria Lodge No 781, E. R. took place on the 4th inst, at 12 o'clock, noon. The following officers were installed by D. G. M. Bro Robert B. Brady, viz: J. J. Black, W. M.; G. D. Brown, S. W.; S. L. Kelly, J. W.; A. R. Robertson, Treasurer; W. L. Leigh, Secretary; J. G. McKay, S. D.; Fred Dally, J. D.; Thos. Alsop, D. of C.; A. W. Barnett, J. G.; W. H. Thum, Tyler. After the installation, Bro P. M. Lewis, with a few appropriate remarks, on behalf of the officers and members, presented Bro McCreight, the outgoing Master, with a Past Master's Jewel, as a slight token of appreciation of his valuable services during his term of office. The recipient accepted the Jewel with appropriate remarks. Bro Lewis then presented on behalf of the members, a very unique Gold Pen, Pencil and Case, with suitable inscription, to Bro Secretary Leigh, in recognition of his valuable services as Secretary for the last five years, which was acknowledged in appropriate terms. At seven o'clock in the evening the Masonic Brethren sat down to a sumptuous repast provided by Astro, and presided over by W. M. Blackbourne. Among the guests present were the officers and members of the D. G. Lodge of England officers and members of Vancouver Lodge, 783, officers and members of British Columbia and Nanaimo Lodges, and many visiting Brethren. The banquet passed off happily, and with an interchange of brotherly sentiment.

THE THEATRE.—We last evening enjoyed one of those rich feasts of intellectual enjoyment that flow from the correct rendition of their representatives, the votaries of histrionic art. In Mrs Bates' 'Julia' we have the purest picture of a wayward woman's heart we ever witnessed. Her representation of the character is poetry itself. Mr Bates' 'Mae' or 'Walter' did him infinite credit and stamps him as truly wedded to his art. 'Helen', 'Clifford', and the other characters in the piece, were well supported. The house was the best we have seen this season. This evening 'Richelieu' will be presented.

The bark Maria J. Smith, bound for Sydney, Australia, was towed down from the B. C. & V. I. Mills Barrard Inlet, on Wednesday night by the Isabel. She has on board 500,000 feet of lumber and will sail for her destination to-day. The ship Corsica, which arrived on Wednesday from San Francisco, is chartered to load with lumber at the same mills.

Police Court.

(Before Hon. A. E. Pemberton.)  
February 4th, 1869.

Mr Hayward, of the firm of Jenkinson & Hayward, Undertakers, & was summoned at the suit of Mr J. G. McKay, for injury done to a post on the grave of his brother, in the Cemetery.  
It appeared from the evidence that Mr Hayward, in the construction of an entablature over a grave adjoining that of Mr McKay, had removed a certain post of Mr McKay's fence. After hearing the evidence of Mr McKay and Mr Spill, the Sexton; and Mr McKay having proposed to withdraw the summons if the damage was made good, but which Mr Hayward declined to accede to, his Honor decided to fine defendant £5, accords to the acting if he did not come to an arrangement with the complainant by Monday next.  
Mr Bishop for complainant.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, YESTERDAY.—The Affidavits Bill was read a third time and passed. The report of the committee on the petition of Robert Homfray was read; the committee took a favorable view of the petitioner's claim; on motion the report was adopted. The Council then took up the mineral Lands Bill, and passed nine or ten clauses. A debate took place on the price to be fixed on mineral lands other than coal when the following were decided on: \$25 for 200 feet and \$100 for 3000 feet, exclusive of cost of survey. The committee rose and asked leave to sit again. After some further business of an unimportant character, the Council adjourned till 1 p.m. to-morrow.

We were taken to task touching certain expressions which appeared in our item on the Legislative Council yesterday, where we stated that a 'free fight' had occurred. We sincerely regret that any misapprehension of our meaning should have occurred, as the term 'free fight' was only used figuratively. Far be it from us to entertain the possibility of physical force ever being brought into play in a British Legislative Assembly. The mere supposition of such a reversal of all our ordinary habits is almost incredible. We only alluded to a free fight in words.

It has been suggested that the guns of steamers arriving at or departing from the harbor be fired outside, if possible—the sudden shock caused by the reports having been found injurious to patients at the hospital. The condition of Mr. Camm, so frightfully injured at Barrard Inlet a few weeks since, has been greatly aggravated by the firing of the arrival and departure guns of the Active. We trust we have but to call the attention of the agent to this circumstance to insure a change in the practice.

CIGAR STORE REMOVAL.—Kayer & Lowenberg, the Tobaccoists, will remove in a few days to the store now in course of preparation for the reception of their stock, on Government street, opposite the Colonist building. K & L. will be happy to supply their old customers, and as many new ones who may favor them with their patronage, with the choicest brands of cigars and tobaccos.

Let those now smoke  
Who never smoked before;  
And those who smoke  
Still smoke the more.

GOOD TEMPLAR'S INSTALLATION.—At the regular meeting of Victoria Lodge, No 1 I O of G. T., held on Wednesday evening, the following were installed as officers for the ensuing term by Lodge Deputy, David McFadden: John Vaughan, W. C. T.; John Goodacre, W. V. T.; J. E. McMillan, W. S. R.; Butler, W. F. S.; H. Waller, W. T.; J. Work, W. M.; Miss Goff, W. I. G.; Oliver Jackson, W. O. G.; Ernest Leigh, W. A. S.; J. Friedman, W. D. M.; Miss Jeffrey, W. R. S.; Miss Overturn, W. L. S.; D. Richards, W. C.

PARTIES of hunters are now engaged in shooting sea gulls, the skins of which have lately come into fashion and favor for ladies' hats in Europe and elsewhere in lieu of feathers, which have 'gone out'. The gulls abound in great numbers near the mouth of Fraser River. At and near San Francisco it is estimated that one thousand gulls are sacrificed daily on the altar of fashion, the greed of which for victims is more insatiable than the 'prevailing epidemic'.

THE SS GEO S WRIGHT, Captain Lagdon, arrived at 8 o'clock last evening from Portland. She was detained at Astoria five days by a rough bar. She brought seven passengers for Victoria, and 150 tons of freight for Puget Sound. We are indebted to Purser Tarbell for the customary favors.

NEW SHOW ROOM.—Turner & Co. have commenced the construction of a commodious and spacious show-room at the rear of the London House. The room will be about twenty feet square and will extend across the alley which runs through the Port street, entrance of the Occidental Building.

The steamer Sir James Douglas, Captain Clarke, arrived from Nanaimo and way ports yesterday evening. She brought eight passengers, a quantity of Island produce and some lumber for Lachapelle, the boat builder. Rough weather was experienced on the upward trip.

DENTISTRY.—Persons having decayed or sensitive teeth would do well to call on Dr. Grady, Dentist, at the Colonial Hotel—office, room No. 1. The doctor comes highly recommended, and is a first-class operator.

The Active sailed yesterday morning for Portland, Oregon. She had about 30 passengers from Victoria.

The steamer Fly came in yesterday laden to the gunwales with Island produce raised at Sa-nich Inlet.

FRITZ REUTER, the Low German novelist, now near his fiftieth year, never published a book until seven years ago. He was then in abject poverty; now he is a most popular writer. Of his last novel, on the day of its publication, 13,000 copies were sold. His stories are translated into other languages, and his copyrights have made him a rich man.

A FIRE broke out on Friday evening, Jan. 11th, in the Tuilleries, in Paris. The pumps of the palace were brought out, and after constant exertion for the space of an hour, the flames were got under without any great damage being done.

FIFTEEN years ago, Mlle. Hersille Rony, a brilliant pianist, mysteriously disappeared from Paris. She has recently reappeared, having been kept in an insane asylum under a different name. The case is to come before the Criminal Court.

By Electric Telegraph.

SPECIAL TO THE DAILY BRITISH COLONIST  
LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

Eastern States.  
CHICAGO, Feb 2.—The Times' special says that the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department is likely to fail this Session.

California.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 2.—Arrived—Schr. James Townsend, Burrard Inlet; bark W. H. Galloway, Port Madison.  
SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 3.—The steamer Japan sails for Yokohama and Hong Kong to-morrow noon.  
Mining stocks still maintain an upward tendency.  
Flour—City brands are unchanged.  
Wheat—Ordinary to fair, \$1 50 @ 1 75; air to choice, \$1 70 @ 1 81.  
Barley—Feed, \$2 10 @ 2 20; brewing, \$2 20 @ 2 30.  
Oats—California range from \$2 10 to \$2 25; Oregon from \$2 20 to \$2 30.  
Gold in New York to-day 135 1/2.  
Wheat quiet but steady. Flour nominal, \$6 @ 11 30.  
Arrived, Feb 2.—Bark Gold Hunter, Port Madison; bark Huntsville, 25 days from Port Madison.  
Sailed—Ship Elizabeth Kimball, Teakalat.

Europe.  
PARIS Jan 31.—The Russian Government, through its minister at Athens, urges Greece to accede to the proposition of the Conference at Paris. It is rumored here to-day that the Greek Government has yielded and will sign the protocol.  
PARIS, Feb 1.—Gen Diaz received yesterday the Hon Anson Burlingame and suite.  
The Princess Clotilda gave a reception this week to the Chinese Embassy.  
In the Corps Legislatif an opposition member demanded restoration of diplomatic relations with the Mexican Republic on the ground that French interests suffer by the interruption.

MADRID, Feb 3.—The French Minister and the Papal Nuncio are about to withdraw from Madrid. All the foreign ministers except the Russian have protested against insults offered the Nuncio.

MADRID, Feb 1.—The first business of the Constitutional Cortez, soon to assemble, will be to establish a Directory to govern the country until a sovereign is chosen. A delegation composed of citizens in favor of a Republic and free religious worship, waited upon the Ministry yesterday and requested them to issue a decree declaring a separation of Church and State. An immense crowd gathered in the street in front of the ministerial palace and clamored for religious liberty. The Ministry replied that they would refer the subject to the Constitutional Cortez; that government would prohibit large popular demonstrations and the utterance of political orias in the streets, as liable to cause the disturbance of peace and order.

LONDON, Feb 1.—A despatch from Athens dated yesterday announces that a majority of the Greek Cabinet have decided to agree to the proposals of the Paris Conference. Four ministers voted for signing the protocol, and three, including Bularis, present minister, against.

VIENNA, Feb 2.—The Reichrath adopted a bill allowing trial by jury in all cases of violation of laws regulating the press.  
CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb 1.—A telegram asserts that Mr Morris, American Minister, instructed by Secretary Seward, offered the Sublime Porte mediation of the United States in the Grecian trouble.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.  
FOR SALE,  
THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY,  
situated corner of Kuno and Quadra streets, including a large house and two well sized Town Lots, stocked with all kinds of Fruit Trees, matured and bearing an abundance of fruit.  
For particulars, apply to  
WILLSON & RYCKMAN,  
Tea and Coffee Dealers,  
Fort street.

NOTICE.  
THE UNDERSIGNED, JEAN MARIE Michael and Eugene Tissot, have this day, by common consent, dissolved their partnership in the Milk and Dairy business. All persons having claims against the said Partnership are hereby requested to present them forthwith for payment.  
JEAN MARIE MICHAUD,  
E. TISSET.

Witness—J. B. TIMMERMAN,  
February 4, 1869.

Spring Ridge Water Works Company (Limited.)  
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.  
AN ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the Spring Ridge Water Works Company (Limited) will be held at the Office of the Company on Friday, February 12th, 1869, at 10 o'clock, p.m., to consider an important Resolution, particulars of which may be obtained at the office.  
By order,  
N. I. NEUSTADT,  
Secretary.

MECHANICS' LITERARY INSTITUTE.  
THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF LECTURES in the above Institute will be given  
On Tuesday Evening next, Feb. 9,  
At 8 o'clock, by the  
REV. MR. JENNS.

London, the Crystal Palace, and the Abbeys of Old England,  
Illustrated by the OXYHYDROGEN LANTERN, and concluding with the Tale of  
Whittington and his Cat.

Admission, 50 cents; Family Tickets, \$2. Members of the Institute, free. Tickets may be obtained from the Librarian.  
ja29

THEATRE ROYAL,  
VICTORIA, B. C.  
Manager, ..... Mr. F. M. Bates  
Stage Manager, ..... Mr. F. R. Douglas

The Manager (Mr. F. M. Bates) assures the Public that no pains shall be spared to render each and every performance as near perfection as circumstances will admit.

On Friday Evening, Feb. 5, 1869.  
RICHELIEU!  
Or, The Conspiracy.

Julie de Mortenar ..... Mrs. F. M. BATES  
SATURDAY,  
LUCRETIA BORGIA.

LUCRETIA BORGIA ..... Mrs. F. M. BATES  
PRICES OF ADMISSION:  
Dress Circle and Parquet ..... \$1 00  
Reserved Seats ..... \$1 25  
Pit ..... \$1 50  
Boxes ..... \$5 and \$10  
Box Office open from 11 to 3.  
fe1

New Advertisements.

SPROAT & CO.  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
In Bond or Duty Paid

ALF—Dass' and Alltopp's, in quarts and pints;  
PORTER—Byass, in quarts and pints;  
STOUT—Guinness, in quarts and pints;  
BRANDY—Hennessy and Martell, in casks and case  
BRANDY—Jules Robin & Co. and Champagne  
Cognac, in case;  
GIN—Swain, Board & Co.'s and Barnard & Co's  
GENEVA—Red and Green case;  
RUM—In blis, blis and phis;  
WHISKY—Camelie, in case;  
WHISKY—Scotch, in casks and case;  
SHERRY—In casks and case;  
PORT—In casks and case;  
CHAMPAGNE—A. Collin's, in quarts and pints;  
CLARET—In 1 doz. cases;  
GINGER BRANDY,  
ORANGE BITTERS,  
CHERRY CORDIAL.

PICKLES—Crosse & Blackwell's and Batty's;  
SAUCES—Lea & Perrin's and 'THE SAUCE';  
CURRANTS AND RAISINS;  
CANDLES—Price & Co.'s and Hale's;  
SOAP—Best London;  
VINEGAR—Amber, in case; No. 24 in cask;  
PIE FRUITS,  
JAMS,  
OATMEAL,  
PATENT GROATS AND BARLEY

SARDINES,  
PIMENTO,  
CLOVES,  
CHOCOLY POWDER,  
HONCO COCOA,  
MUSTARD,  
ARROWROOT,  
PAPER BAGS,  
sorted in bales

CANVAS—No. 1 @ 5;  
BURLAPS AND BAGGING, 40-lb; b;  
HEMP TAPPAULING;  
FLOOR CLOTH—Nairn & Co's;  
CHINA MATTING;  
PAINTS—White Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, in kegs;  
BOILED LINSEED OIL, in drums and casks;  
BOILER PLATES,  
TEA KETTLES,  
SAW MILL BELTING,  
SAWS,  
SCOTCH PIG IRON.

TOWELS,  
TABLE CLOTHS,  
SHEETING,  
BROWN HOLLAND,  
DUCK,  
DRILL,  
BLUE SERGE SHIRTS,  
UNDER SHIRTS,  
ETC., ETC., ETC.

STORE STREET.  
fe1

Hurry up, Farmers!

The undersigned having taken  
BUNSIER'S MILL  
For the season, are prepared to do  
FLOURING & GRISTING  
On reasonable terms and in a satisfactory manner.

Extra, Superfine and Graham's  
Flour, Middlings, Bran and Shorts for  
Sale.  
fe1 lm WESTLAKE & MOORE.

Grouse Creek Flume Company.  
NOTICE.  
THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Grouse Creek Flume Company will be held, at the Office of the Company, on Monday, the 8th instant, at 2 o'clock p.m.  
E. GRANCINI, Secretary.  
fe3 td  
Victoria, Feb 2, 1869.

THE SEED STORE, - - - - - YATES STREET.

Springfield Nursery, - - - - - Cook street, and  
James' Bay Nursery, - - - - - Michigan street,

VICTORIA, V.I.

JAY & BALES

In consequence of the increasing demand for their Seed, and in order to retain the confidence of their customers, have grown expressly for this Market and have now on hand

THE LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF  
Colonial-raised Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds  
Ever offered on this Coast.

Especially attention is called to their various GRASS AND OTHER FARM SEEDS, which are now, and for the first time in this Colony, Guaranteed of Home Growth.

A SPECIAL PRIZE was awarded them at Yale, and Honorary Certificate at Victoria Agricultural Shows of 1868 for samples of the above.

J. & B. have on the way from Europe, overland, many Useful and Ornamental Novelties for amateur and professional Gardeners.

FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulb and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel.

Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.  
fe3 d&w

New Advertisements.

Scotch House.  
A. M'LEAN & CO.  
Beg to intimate that their STOCK is now Complete, with a  
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF  
Clothing, Underclothing, Hosiery,  
GLOVES & HATS of every Description.  
—ALSO—  
BOYS' CLOTHING AND UNDERCLOTHING.

All of which are Imported direct, and which they offer remarkably Cheap,  
do8

To Visitors from California, Oregon,  
the Sound, &c.

VICTORIA HOUSE,  
CORNER OF FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS,  
VICTORIA, V.I.

Will always be found a Large and Choice Assortment of  
Dress Goods, Mantles, Millinery, Flowers, Laces, &c

At very Moderate Prices, and of the Latest Styles  
The Goods being Imported from Europe by Express Monthly.

The usual Assortment of Staple Goods, such as:  
White and Printed Calicos, Flannels, Linens, Blankets, Ticking, &c, &c., also on  
Hand in Great Variety.

ja27 Wm. DENNY, Manager.

Victoria Nursery & Seed Establishment.  
MITCHELL & JOHNSTON  
Offer for sale a full assortment of  
New Seeds for the Farm and Garden,  
The bulk grown by themselves and harvested in prime condition.

The stock of Grasses, Clovers, Lucerne, Trefoll, Turnips, Rape, Mangolds,  
Carrots, &c., is the most complete, choice and extensive ever offered in this Colony.

Of Garden and Vegetable Seeds, the selection [including all the best kinds in  
cultivation] is unrivalled, and of  
FLOWER SEEDS  
Only the most beautiful kinds have been grown.

To arrive per "Prince of Wales," in February,  
Garden Ironmongery, Saynor's Cutlery, Iron Hand-Lights, Flower Pots, &c.

Printed Catalogues to be had at the SEED STORE, Occidental Buildings, Fort  
street, or at NURSERY GROUNDS, Fort street.  
ja28 3rd&w

The New Clothing Store, Fresh Garden Seeds.  
ADAMS & BEAVEN,  
HATTERS AND CLOTHIERS,  
GOVERNMENT STREET,  
CONTINUE TO SELL  
The Latest Styles  
OF  
English and American Men's and  
Boys'

Ready-made Clothing,  
UNDERCLOTHING,  
HOSIERY,  
HATS AND CAPS,  
At Remarkably LOW Prices!

Our motto is "Small Profits and Quick Returns."  
not 3m

TO LOAN.  
ONE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS  
to loan on security.  
Apply, by letter, to "Loan," Colonist office, fe4 3t  
Office Chf. Qr. Mr. Dept. Col.  
Portland, Oregon, Jan 26th, 1869.

PROPOSALS.  
BY AUTHORITY, FROM THE DEPARTMENT COMMANDER, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to noon on the 20th day of February, 1869, at this Office, and at the Office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at the U. S. Military Camp, on San Juan Island, W. T., for the carrying, by steamer, of the Military Express Troops, Employees and Military Supplies of the United States, except Heavy Ordnance, between Victoria, B. C., and the U. S. Military Camp on San Juan Island, W. T., for one year or less, at the option of the Department Commander. Service to be performed once a week, on such day thereof as may be designated by the Commanding Officer of said Camp.  
Further particulars can be learned by application at this Office or at the Office of the Acting Assistant Quartermaster, at Camp, San Juan Island, W. T.  
A. R. ELDY,  
Bt Col. Chf. Qr. Mr. Dept. Col.  
Office Chf. Qr. Mr. Dept. Col.  
Portland, Oregon, Jan 26th, 1869.

MOORE & CO.  
Have just received  
BY EXPRESS,  
From the Shaker Garden, Mount  
Lebanon, New York,  
Their Eleventh Annual supply of  
Fresh and Reliable  
GARDEN SEEDS.  
They are guaranteed to be of last year's growth and selected especially for this market by the United Society of Shakers.  
For sale by  
MOORE & CO.,  
Druggists, Yates street.  
fe2

THE SEED STORE, - - - - - YATES STREET.

Springfield Nursery, - - - - - Cook street, and  
James' Bay Nursery, - - - - - Michigan street,

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FRUIT TREES AND BUSHES, Garden and House Plants, Bulb and other Nursery Stock securely packed for travel.

Catalogues at the Store and Nurseries, as usual.  
fe3 d&w



# THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Friday Morning, Feb. 5, 1869.

## Exports from the Colony of British Columbia in 1868.

Country to which Exported.	Value of Domestic Merchandise.	Value of Foreign Goods.
The United Kingdom...	\$182,906	\$20,560
British Possessions:		
New Caledonia...	9,470	...
South Australia...	7,000	...
Victoria...	10,100	...
Foreign Countries:		
China...	25,070	...
Mexico...	31,575	...
Peru...	11,088	...
Porto Rico...	40,580	...
Sandwich Islands...	14,373	14,793
U. S. of America...	\$64,832	72,654
Total...	\$340,912	\$107,987

SUMMARY OF ARTICLES.—COLONIAL PRODUCE.	Value.
Coals, 50,524 tons...	\$1,405,405
Crabapples, 942 bbls...	8,524
Fish, 1253 bbls, 133 hds, 50 kits, 29 cases...	7,679
Fish Oil...	26,842
Fur...	204,428
Fur Trade...	888
Hides...	1,947
Lumber...	184,155
Lime, 200 bbls...	505
Live Stock...	275
Miscellaneous...	428
Vegetables...	627
Wool...	6,230
Total...	\$340,912

FOREIGN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.	Value.
Alc and Porter...	\$ 5,342
Dry Goods and Clothing...	18,980
Groceries...	2,535
Iron...	10,792
Miscellaneous...	25,032
Molasses...	1,058
Oil...	735
Spirits...	11,193
Sugar...	10,193
Salt...	1,725
Tobacco...	708
Wines...	1,253
Waggons (Telegraph returned)...	2,297
Total...	\$107,987

Custom House, Feb. 1st, 1869.

PASSENGERS.	
Per GEO. S. WRIGHT, from Portland—J. J. Harne, F. Mittelstadt and wife, J. Sullivan, L. W. Hargre, Jas. Boyd, J. Braine, H. Friedman, C. N. Allen, M. W. Hand, Sister Farrow, Sister Joseph, Henry Rindell, A. F. White, S. H. Collins, F. H. O'Hare, H. W. Harman.	

## Legislative Council.

Wednesday, Feb. 3d, 1869.

Present—Hons. Walkem, Helmcken, Holbrook, Humphreys, Havelock, Davie, Alston, Carrall, Crease, Robson, Wood, Ball, Drake, O'Reilly, Pemberton, Trutch, Young (presiding).

### NOTICE OF MOTION.

Hon Helmcken—To ask the hon Commissioner of Lands and Works what steps have been taken for the formation of the proposed Graving Dock at Esquimaux.

Hon Humphreys whether it is the intention of the Executive to carry out the promises held out in the opening speech so that the people may be enabled to elect nine members to the Legislative Council.

### ORDER OF THE DAY.

Third reading of the Crown Costs Bill passed over as no hon member rose to propose it.

Hon Helmcken moved that the Governor will be pleased to obtain and place before this Council during the next ensuing session statistics of the amount of the various Agricultural, Horticultural and the Dairy productions produced in Vancouver Island, and upon the banks of Lower Fraser, during the year 1869; and similar information with regard to the interior of the Mainland; also, the quantity of live stock (domestic), the number of acres taken up, the number of farms and population existing in each, respectively. He did not desire the matter reduced to very fine points, he only wished to have a general idea.

Resolution carried.

Hon Helmcken moved, that in the opinion of this Council it would be beneficial to the Colony, were a site appropriated for the deposition and continual exhibition of its natural and other productions. His object in this motion was to have a place where strangers could go and see for themselves the resources of the country.

Hon Holbrook—There was a good museum at New Westminster containing all the specimens requisite to afford the information alluded to, and which would answer all the purposes without a further outlay of public money.

Hon Helmcken—These specimens had better be all sent down here, and he would like to know, by the way, when the bills were to be sent down. (Oh, ho, and laughter.)

The resolution was carried.

### THE SCHOOL BILL.

Hon Alston, in bringing forward the School Bill for a second reading, conceived he was introducing the most important measure of the session next to the Mining Bill. He took it for granted that it was the duty of all good Governments to place Education within the reach of all, but at the same time there was a corresponding obligation on the part of those who were to benefit by the instruction, to show by exertions on their part that they were worthy of the blessing thus extended to them. It was quite true that those unable to help themselves must be taught free, but those who had the means were expected to meet the Government halfway. The schools would be open to children of every denomination. The system would be entirely voluntary. He knew the opinion had been entertained that education must be compulsory, that there ought to be no chance of evasion on the part of the people or on the part of the Government; but he could assure hon members that no such system could exist in a country peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race. In Prussia, under a despotic Government, such a rule might be possible; where, for instance, a man was not allowed to marry unless he could show that he was in a position to maintain a wife. (Laughter.) The question was whether the system to be adopted was to be free or not,

and he conceived that the system of free education was most vicious; it was burdensome to those who contributed to denominational schools, who did not desire free school education, and it destroyed that stimulus to exertion which would exist were the scholars required to pay something towards the cost of education. In other countries, as for instance, England, a sum of money was appropriated for Education, and out of that a portion was given towards the support of denominational schools estimated by the degree of efficiency shown to exist in their mode of imparting instruction. The Ragged Schools were entirely free, but they were supported by voluntary subscription. In all the Colonies of England grants were made to non-sectarian schools, but in no case were they wholly free. In Canada a fixed grant was made to denominational schools in proportion to the population of the whole country. There were three modes of raising the necessary funds by voluntary subscription, by a school rate, or so much per head for each scholar, or a rate on resident householders. In Australia the same proceedings were adopted as in Canada. In the United States there were no grants to denominational schools; they had school rates applicable to this particular purpose. We cannot set ourselves up to be wiser than the great men who had studied the question in all its bearings, and who had come to the conclusion that free schools were vicious in principle. Free schools existed in Vancouver Island, but they had proved a complete failure, the machinery was defective and within a year they came to an end. The country schools languished and nearly all now cease to exist, and the town of Victoria has swallowed up nearly all the grant. The teachers are, and always were, dissatisfied both with the Board of Education and with the Government, and the Board of Education are supposed by the public to be equally dissatisfied, and yet I need not say, neither the Board nor the Government have been in anywise to blame. That act is a failure necessarily from the inherent viciousness of the system and from the imperfect provisions contained. If the revenue of this Colony could afford it, I am free to confess that I prefer the method adopted in England of denominational grants, because I believe that education without religion is wanting in all knowledge, wanting in spirit; in the absence of religion we are but enjoying the shadow and allowing the substance to elude us. The church he belonged to had done much in that respect; but rather than have no system of education at all, he would accept the only system that has any chance here and would wait, repeating the while—

"Oh for the coming of that glorious time  
When prizing knowledge as her noblest wealth  
And best protection, this Imperial Realm,  
While she exists allegiance, shall admit  
An obligation on her part to teach  
Them who are born to serve her and obey;  
Binding herself by statute to secure  
For all the children whom her soil maintains  
The education of letters, and later,  
The mind with moral and religious truth,  
Both understood and practiced, so that none,  
However destitute, be left to droop  
By timely culture unstrengthened."

Hon Wood could not allow the observations of the hon member who had just resumed his seat, to pass unanswered, as he had spoken in disparagement of the system of free education which formerly existed on this Island; although he intended to give the Bill his support, he differed in one point from the hon gentleman who brought it forward. Whether the grant was placed upon the Estimates and hence by means of taxes or by a local rate, which really meant the same thing, he thought it a public duty to educate the people. What he objected to was that certain of the people were supposed to be worthy of charity, and thus class was set against class. As far as he knew, he was under the impression that the hon member was misinformed in respect to the school systems in other countries when he said there were no free schools in any of the other British Colonies. The grants for such purposes might not be in the Estimates but the system might nevertheless prevail. He had always been led to believe that in New Zealand free schools existed, and also in Victoria, Australia. He had recommended the hon gentleman to rank England last, as the system which prevailed there was vicious and unworthy of the age. It would be better to be taught by Canada or the United States, where education was understood to be the right of all and not that of a class. This may be a theory perhaps, but it is a theory which as daily gaining ground. In Canada the free school system would soon be universal, as the legislation tended that way as also for compulsory education. (The hon gentleman referred to a report from which he read some extracts; the report had been compiled from personal experience of the writer in England, Canada, and the United States, and a comparison of opinions with gentlemen from each of these countries). The question was not as to whether a tax or a rate should be levied for the support of the schools, or whether they should be part free; but whether the Legislature should not make them all free. As to compulsory education he could not see how that could be deemed tyrannical, as a man, if his senses were so blunt as to be ignorant of the difference between right and wrong, should be made to understand by government enactment. The prevailing opinion that education was a right, was one element which had been allowed to slumber in our country. The system of free education in Vancouver Island fell from the want of sufficient machinery; but the fact was that in 1865 this

colony was under free institutions, \$10,000 were voted for the support of education, but the money was not forthcoming, and the Superintendent of Education, who had been appointed, was discharged. During the first year the system was quite successful. Mr Waddington did all in his power to make the system effective. Since that time boys and girls had been placed under male teachers, which has caused immense dissatisfaction. A superintendent of education was absolutely necessary as he was the proper person to whom all complaints should be made, and who would attend to all the details of the institution. Sooner or later education would be entirely free. He would move an amendment when the bill was in committee, not that he expected to be successful, but in order to see who were the friends of the system.

Hon Helmcken did not rise to oppose the bill, but to say something against it. So far as education goes he would do as much for every child in the colony as any man. The education proposed to be afforded at these schools did not go far enough, it only designed to track the mere rudiments; at present the colony could not afford to do better. What they must think of now was to be practical in matters of the kind; they must recollect the small number of people and the small amount of money that was to spare. As far as Vancouver Island was concerned, free schools proved a failure because the Government did not give the money voted; the school system must fail because Government did it. It was useless going back to what was dead and buried, and the tombstone the hon proposer of the bill had tried to erect ennobled that Government free schools was a failure. The board machinery was the old tale over again; his experience of Boards was, that as a rule the whole of the duties fell upon the shoulders of one or two individuals however competent they may be for the duties they entirely omit to attend to them. He would propose that the Board be struck out; the Governor in Council was the proper head of a system of education because he could be made responsible. Boards had no responsibility. Government was as well able to take care of the school funds as a Board, and with quite as much safety; Government was as well able to appoint school teachers and to attend generally to the supervision as a Board. To give the power into the hands of a Board was to give the Government an excuse for neglecting education, thus the Government skirled its duty. The Government could manage everything connected with education more cheaply than a Board, and keep the accounts without expense to the colony at all. One of the officials could attend to that; a salaried official was not necessary for carrying out the spirit of the Act. \$10,000 was the whole amount appropriated for schools. A superintendent would have to be appointed, who would have to visit all the schools once in every year; he would have to go nearly to Cariboo and all over the Colony. The superintendent's salary and traveling expenses would be about \$2000, or one-fifth of the entire sum appropriated for the support of Education throughout the country. For that sum two or three schoolmasters might be provided. They would be able to judge from that whether it would not be better to do without a special superintendent. Government has paid officers all over the country who might be made to enquire into school matters and report to the Government. They could examine into the cause of all complaints. Government could depute a half-dozen of its officers to examine as to the working of the local Boards, whose duty it would be to see the schools properly carried on. The local Boards were elective, and would take a great interest in the scheme. As to the appointment of nine members to the Central Board, he did not see where they could be taken from, as they could not be expected to come all the way from the extremes of the Colony. He did not see that the bill would do better for them than the free school system. There were 425 children in the entire Colony; and if they paid one dollar each, that would not amount to much; but from that amount they must except those who could not pay, and who must attend charity schools. Hon members must see how such a system would fail in rural districts, where they could not calculate on more than twenty children, particularly where the districts were thinly populated. It would fall heavily on those who were struggling to get their farms into a state of cultivation. The system would not work under the voluntary system because the poor schoolmaster might get the one-half from the Government, but he would find it very hard to get the other half from the farmers—perhaps he would never get it. He would allow the salaries in proportion to the districts, because the schoolmaster in town would be able to get the half from all his scholars; and they would always exceed in number those of the country schoolmaster. Then the schoolmaster in the rural districts might be quite as well educated as his confere in town, and would be likely to do better, having poorer scholars. By arranging the salaries to suit the districts, it would give the schoolmaster an interest in the attendance of the scholars. There was nothing in the bill by which the payment of fees could be enforced, as it was entirely a voluntary system. The bill would not succeed in its present form; either Government must pay the whole expense of education, or the local Boards must be empowered to collect the fees. Perhaps the alterations would be better made in Select Committee.

Hon Carrall said he would support the bill before the House; he was in favor of free schools; but the free school system was a failure in this Colony. The grant for the whole Colony was only the amount which had previously been granted for Vancouver Island alone. There were a great number of applications for school grants, and the present bill gave them the best way of getting out of these applications. He did not think the free school system would be applicable to the Mainland; and the idea of placing the management in the hands of Government and officials would not work, as he did not think the members of the Government took much interest in the subject; their seats were all empty; a Board would therefore be necessary. A Government member had said that he did not care for public opinion as expressed in the public journals—then, what effect would the representations of popular members in that House have upon him? If the Board was deemed impracticable, the management of public instruction should be placed in the Department of Lands and Works. He was sure the Chief Commissioner would take the fostering care of any system of Education which might be decided upon into his charge, as he would take great pleasure in teaching the young idea how to shoot. It behooved the Council to make the \$10,000 go as far as possible. He was not a parent—but he did not know how soon he might be qualified for that position.

Hon Havelock supported the bill as the most practicable measure at present. He would limit the grants to schools in proportion to the number of children. Where a school was desired, the bill offers assistance to those who desire to help themselves. The system of free schools was impossible in new countries; he was in favor of such a system where it was possible to adopt it; but the present state of our finances does not permit us to carry out the free school system. He did not see with that system how they could give to every

district a school; the bill provides for that. The people were not so thin-skinned as one hon member had stated; children had been admitted free to schools where he had been, and did not think any degradation. He hoped they were not going to make this a great question of education, but that they would decide what was best for the Colony.

Hon Walkem—The Free School system would apply better to this Colony than to any other place that he knew of; he did not think gentlemen could make the present bill work, as boards were always failures. It was always the case with any Boards that had come within his experience however great their capital; many instances could be named where companies that would otherwise be successful languish simply for want of attention on the part of the Directors. A Board would have nothing to sacrifice; they would take the whole burden of Education to let it fall into confusion for want of attention. But even with the prospect of such a result he did not think a Board could be found. Government should be answerable for such a thing as this. It is well known that there are many children on this Island who are peculiarly situated as far as parentage is concerned, and unless some system can be created to admit of their being educated free they would never be educated at all. The best thing would be to give these poor creatures the means of providing for themselves by giving them a good education.

Hon Davie would go with the provisions of the bill as far as possible, but as it stands it would certainly prove a failure. The Metchoin road was twenty miles long, and he did not see how such a district could be provided with schools, as the parents, principally farmers, had not cash enough to provide themselves with common necessities, as the road was in such a state that they could not bring their produce to market. Education should be compulsory, and a general system involving that provision would be the best.

Hon Drake had listened to the objections adduced against the bill, and these he had reduced to two. In the first place, it was the question of Boards. He thought that objection might be obviated by the addition of 3 or 4 members of the Government to assist at their deliberations. Such an arrangement would secure to this House the right to call for returns, and would ensure the administration of the system unexpensively. It would be necessary to arm the Board with power to enforce the rate if necessary. The unquestionable duty of everyone was in the support and advancement of education. There was not a single district in this Colony where persons of education could not be found who would undertake the instruction of the young of the district; the 20 or 25 dollars per month was a great consideration to them, and for that they would instruct the young in the early part of the day and give all the attention necessary to their farms afterwards. All that would be required would be the instruction of the young within a radius of four or five miles in the rudimentary branches of English, such as reading and writing and the first rules of arithmetic. Of course those seeking a more liberal education would be sent to the public schools. The Government aid must be confined to the extent of the public funds appropriated for that purpose; he hoped the time might come when the funds applicable to such a purpose would only be measured by the requirements for educational purposes, and those of the most liberal character. The Colony was still in its infancy; it was true there were faults to be found with Boards, but present circumstances rendered them necessary, and he at least would bow to the desires of his constituents. One or two of the clauses of the bill might be more liberal, but the amendment of such faults might be left to a future time and the whole bill could be amended or improved as the nature of the period would indicate.

Hon Robson—The bill, under all the circumstances, was very creditable to the gentlemen who had drawn it up. The complaints for want of a common school system throughout the Colony were very general, and the importance of the subject of education entitled this bill to support. He cordially agreed with the main features of the measure, and any little defects might easily be removed in committee. He did not see why Boards should be deemed unnecessary, on the other hand, the bill did not empower the local Boards to enforce the payment of rates, which he thought a very great defect. Local Boards must be clothed with power to raise taxes in any way for the purposes of education, and he recommended before all the imposition of a tax on real estate as the best mode of raising the necessary funds. In Nanaimo, for instance, the great bulk of the property belonged to a wealthy company in England and it would be a great hardship if the Local Board, by such non-residence, were unable to raise the necessary funds. In relation to remarks of hon member opposite (Hon Wood), he would say that there was not a free school in Canada; the understood system in Canada was opposed to free schools; it was true legislation in Canada tended towards free schools in a restricted sense and also to make them compulsory; they legislated there on the principle of helping those who helped themselves. To throw free education open to everyone was a serious principle, it caused people to forget the advantages that were bestowed on them and rendered the parents careless as to the attendance of the children at school. There could be no doubt that making the parents pay one-half the cost of educating their children was the true principle. The bill before them took up that ground with a little elasticity to meet the requirements of the Colony. He did not think a former could teach school; school-teaching was a profession like the law or physic. There were objections to a Central Board, but he would give the Local Board power to hold the property of the schools, and the Central Board could thus be dispensed with. He did not think the common schools was the place to impart religious instruction; it was in the Church or Sunday-school where that should be sought. To allow clergymen to visit the schools to discuss religious matters with the pupils would be to inaugurate a reign of terror; that feature must be eliminated from the bill.

Hon Crease would support the second reading of the bill. The Government could not be indifferent on a subject of such vital importance as education. He felt some reluctance in supporting the common school feature of the bill which left out religious instruction; he conceived that education without religion was in many cases worse than ignorance. He had no wish to allude to the subject as a matter of discord. Boards can be constructed to work remarkably well; he did not see what inherent evil they contained in their constitution to prevent their acting in perfect harmony. It was very true that in certain things Government supervision is very necessary, as for instance in connection with a Board of Health; but in education he should not recommend more than the infusion of a certain number of officials on the Board; they would form a connecting link between the grantor and the grantee of the funds. He did not believe in the free school system, under that system lurked the lack of self-reliance. He supported the bill because it supplies a uniform system so necessary in all countries. He never wished to see the Governor in Council precluded from giving aid to denominational schools; many people object to send their children to Godless schools where God and religion was excluded. The bill was a sort of compromise that he felt sad and humiliated to contemplate as confessing the necessity of excluding religion.

Hon Pemberton suggested the addition of some arrangement by which the advantages of a reformatory might be combined with instruction.

Hon Holbrook supported the bill, but he regretted the absence of aid to denominational schools; religion was a necessary part of education.

Hon Alston felt glad the objections were so few.

The second reading was carried.

The Fire Ordinance was read a second time. The Affidavits Bill passed through committee and was reported complete.

### CONFEDERATION WITH CANADA.

Hon Davie asked the House to fix a day for the consideration of Confederation with Canada, upon which a remarkable debate ensued during which the opponents of the motion made several long and not altogether pertinent speeches; the motion was ultimately carried. Ayes, 10; noes, 5.

The Council then adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m. to-morrow.

Musical and Poetical, don't be affronted, With such a mixture of contrarities; But with Hume, Macaulay and Tennyson we are confronted.

By Concertinas innumerable.

Distracting thought

A big pile of Fiddles—many of them are good— But as well may we associate Jack Shepherd with Hood

Flutes, Accordions, Fiddles disjointed, And Valentine's sweet,

Living authors and dead.

We'll soon need have recourse to Coombe on the head.

Valentines? Whew!

Misives, with such sweeping licenses granted, The essence of sentiment a blime,

Tinsel's representatives of love.

"Qui Vive" February Fourteenth, Sixty-nine.

Ja23 1m T. N. HUBBEN & CO.

## Auction Sales.

## AUCTION

## FURNITURE

## SALE.

BY ORDER OF

W. H. Franklyn, Esq.

On Friday, Feb. 12,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK, A.M.,

J. A. McCREA

is instructed to sell, on the premises,

Near Mr Trounce's residence, James' Bay,

In consequence of the owner leaving the Colony,

SUPERIOR WELL-KEPT

Household Furniture,

&c., &c., &c.

Consisting in part of:

Dining, Centre, Side and other Tables

Parlor Chairs, Smoking Chairs, Easy Chairs

Carpets, various kinds, mostly new

Superior Oil Paintings and Fine Engravings

Bedsteads and Bedding of various kinds

Chests of Drawers, Toilet Stands and Mirrors

Kitchen Furniture in great variety

Crockery and Glassware, Plated Ware, Knives and Forks

Wood Axes, Saws, Carpenter's and Gardener's Tools

Table and Bed Linen, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A QUANTITY OF

CLOTHING,

MADE TO ORDER IN ENGLAND.

BOOKS,

A VALUABLE COLLECTION.

HOUSE TO LET.

THE SEVEN-ROOMED COTTAGE

on Queen's Avenue, with Stable, Cattle, two good wells of water and Garden, formerly occupied by Mr Thompson, to whom applications can be made at

164 11 THE GAS WORKS.

TO BE LET.

UNFURNISHED, TO A SUITABLE

tenant, at a moderate rent, the well-known Stone

Dwelling House, containing eleven rooms, now in the occupation of B. W. Pearce, Esq., with Pasture for one Cow and one Horse; over 160 acres Good Water, Stabling, Outhouses and every convenience. Garden stocked with Cherries and other fruits. Term one year certain, from 1st March next.

For particulars, apply to

ROBERT BURNABY, Government street.

Notice to Contractors.

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED AT

the Office of the Queen Charlotte Coal Mining Company (Limited), at the corner of Broad and Tron

streets, Victoria, up to 2 p.m. of the 15th instant for building a Wharf, Tramway and Shute at the Company's Mine on Queen Charlotte Island, according to plans and specifications to be sent at the Company's Office.

Security will be required for the performance of the work according to contract.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

H. GASTON, Secretary.

Victoria, Feb. 1, 1869.

For Sydney Direct.

WILL SAIL ABOUT THE 30th of

January, the fast-sailing American ship MARIA

J. SMITH, Can accommodate 2 Cabin Passengers. For particulars apply to

J. E. NAGLE, Shipping Agent.

P. S.—Able and Ordinary Seamen Wanted. 623 11

LOST.

ON PANDORA STREET, ON

Friday last, a Brown Retriever Dog, about four

months old, little white on the breast, long curly

ears. Any one bringing the same to Mr Robert Hickey, on Esplanade street, first house west of Government

street, will be suitably rewarded. 624 11

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**Medical.**  
**J. AYER'S Sarsaparilla**  
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,  
And for the speedy cure of the following complaints:  
**Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Psoriasis, Eczema, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.**  
J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge the efficacy of your Sarsaparilla in the cure of my skin disease. I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. I have used many remedies, but without much relief from anything. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alternative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that anything you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful every month, and used almost three bottles before I felt cured. I now feel that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel that I am now a new man. I feel that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,  
Yours,  
ALFRED B. TALLEY.  
St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pustules, and all Skin Diseases, Head, Blains, Sores, Eyes, Dropsy.  
Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of Dropsy, which had been treated by the use of your Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous Malignant Erysipelas by large doses of the same; says he cures the common Eruptions by it constantly.  
Bronchitis, Croup, or Swelled Neck.  
Zachariah Sloan, of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me of a Goitre—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."  
Lencrother or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Obstruction, Female Bile, Head, Blains, Sores, Eyes, Dropsy.  
Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes: "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alternative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in Female Diseases of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhoea by it, and some where the complaint was caused by ulceration of the uterus. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."  
Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes: "A dangerous ovarian tumor or cancer of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought it necessary to cut the tumor, and he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remained."  
**Syphilis and Mercurotic Disease.**  
NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.  
DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the cures effected by your Sarsaparilla. I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of Syphilis, and all the diseases of the blood. I have cured a patient who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury, and who was suffering from the most violent symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But he yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla, the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfigurement to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from the most violent symptoms in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla, and is now a healthy woman. I feel that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine.  
J. FREEMAN.  
Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an affection of the Liver, which destroyed my health, tried everything, and everything failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than derangement of the Liver. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Deary, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."  
**Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bone.**  
A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space will not admit of more than a few. Some of them are found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.  
**Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, and all the Disorders of the Nervous System.**  
Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alternative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus cures disorders of the nervous system beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.  
**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,**  
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF  
**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and all the Disorders of the Respiratory Organs.**  
This is a remedy universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its efficacy. Its unrivaled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its efficacy. It is a remedy of prophylaxis in their midst of their victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know that the cure of this disease, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Medical.**  
**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**  
**LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.**  
**UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS**  
THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO:  
**J. & F. HOWARD,**  
**Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,**  
The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose.  
The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.  
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for General Purpose.  
The First Prize for the Best Swing Plough for Light Land.  
The First Prize for the Best Subsoil Plough.  
The First Prize for the Best Harrows for Horse Power.  
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.  
The First and Only Prize for the Best 6-tined Steam Cultivator.  
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Harrow.  
The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.  
The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.  
J. & F. HOWARD thus received  
**TEN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.**  
Carrying off almost every prize for which they competed, and thus attaining the most severe and prolonged ever known.  
Ex "Spirit of the Age,"  
**LANGLEY & CO.**  
Have received a full Assortment of  
**Grimault's & Co's Celebrated Preparations.**  
The Choicest Parisian Perfumery & Rigand & Co's and Lubin.  
Vinegar of Elder Flower in Bottles, Blowers and Bowls.  
Gosnell's Treble Distilled Lavender Water.  
Wright's Coal Tar Soap.  
Trusses of the most Approved Styles.  
Curling's Cod Liver Oil.  
Letchford's Pomades, Oils and Soaps.  
Also, a Large Assortment of  
**Pure Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, &c.**  
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Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell, Mass.

**Medical.**  
**THE CALIFORNIA DRY DOCK CO.,**  
**SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., U. S.**  
Notice to Shipowners, Agents, Consignees and Masters.  
**THE COMPANY'S DRY DOCKS,**  
situate at HUNTER'S POINT, SAN FRANCISCO, are now completed, and are situated on the water, and afford every facility for the Looking and Repair of all Classes of STEAM and SAILING VESSELS. THE GRAVING DOCK, excavated on the Solid Rock, and finished in the most substantial manner, is of the following dimensions:—  
Extreme length, 140 feet; length on blocks, 110 feet; width at the top, 120 feet; depth, 30 feet; width at entrance, 10 feet. At mean high tide will take in a ship drawing 22 feet without lifting her.  
This Dock is fitted with a Caterpillar Gate, and is supplied with Two Powerful Centrifugal Steam Pumps, capable of pumping out the dock in two hours.  
The Dock is fitted with a large crane, and is supplied with 1500 tons measurement of under. The Dock is 82 feet in width, and 210 feet in length; is built of the strongest Oregon Pine, thoroughly braced and bolted, and is situated with all the requisites for working a ship successfully. Vessels taken up at all stages of the tide. The Company feel warranted in stating that repairs on vessels can be made as advantageously in San Francisco as in any other port of the world.  
For Particulars, address,  
JAMES POLLOCK, Superintendent,  
no 25 Gra  
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**FURNITURE**  
At Reduced Prices.  
**J. MEHL, CORNER GOVERNMENT**  
and through streets, Importer and Manufacturer of all kinds of Furniture, including, Mirrors, and Upholstery Goods, has just received from San Francisco a large and well-assorted Stock of Furniture and Upholstery Goods, selected by himself, expressly for this market, at prices and on terms that will be sold accordingly at unusual Low Prices. Also, a large quantity of Oval Picture Frames, all sizes, from 50 cents upwards, cheaper than ever offered before. Gilt, Walnut and Rosewood Picture-Mouldings, Looking Glasses, Plates, and Eggs, from 8x10 to 20x40 inches; Gilt Hair, Moss and Spring Mattresses, all sizes on hand and made to order. Furniture repaired, Quairs, Sofas, Lounges, &c., recovered with Hair cloth, Fench, Damask, &c.; Gilt Cornices and Poles, Wood Blinds, &c.  
**Carpets and Floor Oil Cloth,**  
AT \$1.00 PER YARD.  
Children's Carriages, Glass and Brass-headed Pictures, Nails and a variety of Hardware.  
**JACOB SEHL.**  
**A Patent Mechanical Chair**  
For Hairbrushing by Machinery,  
For sale by  
Jas JANION, RHODES & Co., Store street.

**Miscellaneous.**  
**ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.**  
**LEICESTER MEETING, 1868.**  
**UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS**  
THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WERE REWARDED TO:  
**J. & F. HOWARD,**  
**Britannia Iron Works, Bedford,**  
The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for General Purpose.  
The First Prize for the Best Wheel Plough for Light Land.  
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The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Cultivating Apparatus for Farms of moderate size.  
The First and Only Prize for the Best 6-tined Steam Cultivator.  
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The First and Only Prize for the Best Steam Windlass.  
The Silver Medal for their Patent Safety Boiler.  
J. & F. HOWARD thus received  
**TEN FIRST PRIZES. ONE SECOND PRIZE AND A SILVER MEDAL.**  
Carrying off almost every prize for which they competed, and thus attaining the most severe and prolonged ever known.  
Ex "Spirit of the Age,"  
**LANGLEY & CO.**  
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**Grimault's & Co's Celebrated Preparations.**  
The Choicest Parisian Perfumery & Rigand & Co's and Lubin.  
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**Groceries and Provisions.**  
**LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED Worcestershire Sauce.**  
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.  
**CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.**  
The success of this most delicious and unrivaled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to  
**ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**  
and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.  
Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcester Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perrins have been forged, and it is to be regretted that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.  
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.  
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester: Grosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Others throughout the Kingdom.  
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**THE GRAND PROMOTERS OF HEALTH.**  
**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**  
The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by appropriate doses of these pills, which purify the blood, strengthen the system, by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.  
Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.  
This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. I presume as a remedy for biliousness and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the best effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are permanent and extensive, the whole system is renovated, the organs of digestion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation procured, so that both physical and moral energy are increased.  
Determination of Blood to the Head.  
This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of the pills never fail to give tone to the stomach, regulate the secretions, and purify the blood. Venous humors of the head and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are in a few days dissipated by a course of this admirable medicine.  
The Female's Best Friend  
For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the female sex, such as irregularity of the menstrual system, or (as it is called) "white" or "red" (or aged, married or single, the mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.  
Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.  
For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medicines are as effective as a charm. While the pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and enters the system, as water saturates spongy soil, so the pills penetrate the system. The whole physio-anatomy is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.  
Coughs, Colds and Asthma.  
No medicine will cure colds of the lungs or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously rubbed into the chest and throat at night and morning.  
Indigestion—Bilious Headache.  
These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling, but if allowed to continue, they will become chronic, and neglected, they often end, most seriously, in a fatal issue. A few doses of the pills, which are so well known to the public, will cure a deranged stomach, take away the cause of the headache, and induce a regular and healthy action of the bowels, and thus remove the cause of the complaint.  
Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:  
Male and Female Irregularities, Scrofula, King's Evil, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Bilious Complaints, Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Lumbago, Weakness of the Urine, Retention of Urine, &c.  
Sold at all Chemists and Druggists, and by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2d., and 35s. per box. The directions are printed on the wrapper.  
There is considerable saving by taking the pills at once, for the expense of patients in ever being obliged to each box.

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Coughs, Colds and Asthma.  
No medicine will cure colds of the lungs or such as are settled upon the chest so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthma has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously rubbed into the chest and throat at night and morning.  
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Sold at all Chemists and Druggists, and by all respectable Dealers in Medicine throughout the world, at the following prices:—1s. 12d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. 2d., and 35s. per box. The directions are printed on the wrapper.  
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This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. I presume as a remedy for biliousness and liver complaints, and derangements of the stomach and bow